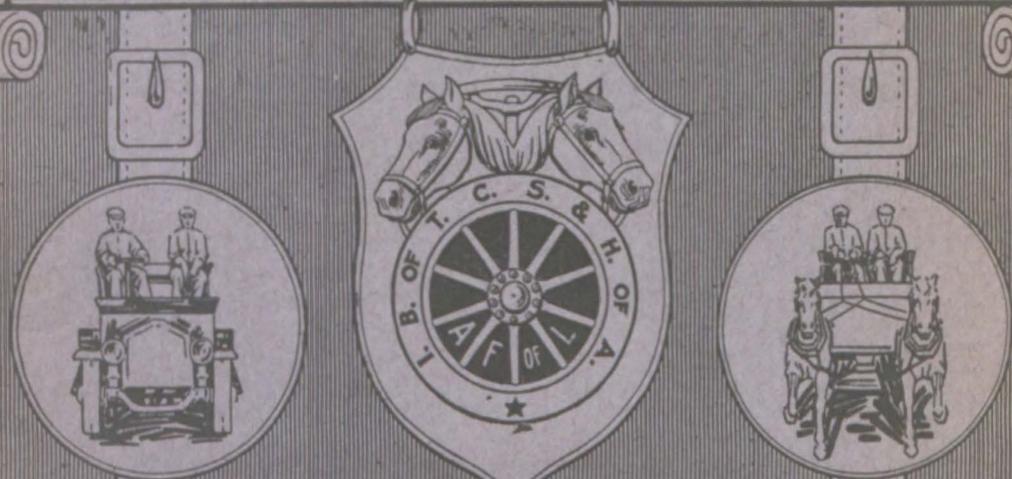


SEPTEMBER, 1914

THE OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
TEAMSTERS · CHAUFFEURS
STABLEMEN AND HELPERS
OF AMERICA



Our local unions in Stockton, Cal., are up against a pretty tough proposition. Owing to a fight brought on by the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association to establish the open shop and destroy the present union-shop conditions of the trade unions in that city, we have at this writing thirty-nine of our members locked out to whom the International Union is paying strike benefits. A number of the members of the building trades unions have also been locked out. The trade unions in Stockton and throughout California, and especially in San Francisco, are determined to finance this fight no matter how long it lasts, and to render all the support necessary to the trade unionists who are out of employment as a result of this lockout, because they realize that if the manufacturers' association is successful in Stockton, which is only fifty miles from San Francisco, that very quickly they will go into San Francisco and fight there. Our International will tender its support and will continue to pay strike benefits in accordance with the constitution to any of our members involved in this conflict which has been forced on the unions in Stockton.

It would be well for our membership in Chicago and vicinity to keep quiet and mind their own business relative to the situation surrounding some of the officers of the Chicago teamsters' organization who have been cited to appear before the grand jury for accepting money or demanding money from employers. This is none of our affair. We have nothing to do with it. We are not going to lend our assistance to any district attorney or any other person. The men are supposed to be innocent until proven guilty. It is a well-known fact that employers endeavor to take advantage of weak men and through their trickery get them to accept bribes. We think that the party offering or giving a bribe is worse than the man accepting it. The tempter is worse in the eyes of the world than the one tempted. We are not going to rejoice at the troubles of others. The purpose of writing this note is to advise our members in Chicago to attend to their own affairs as much as possible and have nothing to do with this matter that is now being given such prominence in the daily newspapers. As far as the writer is concerned, he hopes that the parties mentioned in the newspapers will be able to prove their innocence when the time comes.

Auditor Briggs is working in New York and New Jersey and is showing good results.

We are pleased to learn from Vice-President Cashal that the independent movement in Jersey City is falling to pieces and that the best local unions in that district have decided to remain loyal to the International Union. Local No. 641, one of the largest unions in Hudson county, has paid up its entire indebtedness to the International amounting to \$1,326.25. This is a splendid organization and it is, indeed, highly pleasing to the International Office to have this organization placed in good standing on its books. Recently, while the General President was addressing a meeting in Jersey City, at which were present many of the executive officers of this local union, he explained the entire position of the International and satisfied those men that straight-forward and honest conditions prevailed at Headquarters and that their union, No. 641, would be given every protection in accordance with the constitution, provided it complied with our laws. After the meeting was over the officers expressed themselves as being determined to place their union in good standing, and now they have done so. This breaks the back of the few who are disgruntled in that district because of an imaginary grievance against the General Executive Board.

— OFFICIAL MAGAZINE —
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
OF TEAMSTERS·CHAUFFEURS
·STABLEMEN AND HELPERS·**



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NECESSITY OF EDUCATION

HE longer we study the labor movement, the stronger we are impressed with the necessity of education. Education is the real foundation of the labor movement. Education will give it permanency and our efforts will give permanent results, says The Tailor.

Unfortunately, too many of our members are of the opinion that all depends upon the general officers and organizers. These men are of great help, but after all the whole depends upon the individual members. After organization has been effected or wages and conditions have been secured, it takes intelligence and common sense to run the union and to keep whatever advantages have been secured.

Too many members fail to understand that unions have their limitations, that there are many things over which we have no control. They really imagine that because we are organized that we can settle everything that may occur. Some think that we can force employers to keep them when they, the members, are at fault. Others are of the opinion that we have it in our power to make work when there is no work. Others again carry their feelings on their coat sleeves and because an employer doesn't just come in and get on his

knees to his royal highness the tailor, that the union should step in and start something. Many have a bellyache; they want the union to cure it. They make a mistake. They should call a doctor. Quite a number have personal grievances against an employer and will resort to all kinds of tricks to get the union to take it up. Whenever any grievances are reported, it becomes the duty of the local union to appoint a good com-

mittee to thoroughly investigate the trouble and to guard its actions carefully so that justice and fairness shall be done to all. If our members are at fault or in error, do not be afraid to so decide. Do not be prejudiced or narrow-minded. Decide all questions on their merits. Education will give you a breadth of that and a new understanding of the labor movement.—Union.

THE HUMAN EQUATION



T is gratifying to notice the excellent effect that the discussion initiated and inspired by organized labor is producing on the public mind in reference to personal or human rights when compared to property rights. True to his mental status, Ex-Attorney-General Wickersham recently wrote an editorial statement in the New York World lauding legislation for property rights and by inference classing men and women who work for wages as property, that is to say, that the labor power of workers when employed was coequal to and in fact part of an employer's property. The following day, Mr. Samuel Untermyer, the brilliant attorney who gained fame in exposing the machinations of the "money trust," aptly replied and from which we quote:

"The use that a man may be permitted to make of his faculties should not be subjected to the same rules and restrictions as those that should govern the use of property.

"If Congress may not lawfully enact laws for the latter purpose that shall not, and from the very nature of the case often can not, apply to the latter, it can never

effectively legislate on any branch of human endeavor with special reference to the proper treatment of that particular subject. Its action would always be open to the charge that the failure to apply the same rule, however inapt and harmful, to varying economic conditions constitutes class legislation.

"Such arguments proceed from a mistaken conception of the term. They are, I believe, now generally recognized as the last gasp of the special interests against progressive legislation that is intended to curtail their hitherto unrestrained license to exploit the community. The 'constitutional' bugaboo is singularly out of place here. There is no serious question of constitutionality involved.

"No fair judgment upon the proposed legislation is possible without bearing prominently in mind the anomalous existing status of labor organizations under the decisions of our courts which the proposals that are criticised (by Mr. Wickersham) seek to correct. As the primary purpose of every labor union is by combined action between its members to better conditions of employment in the way of working hours, wages, and the like, the very existence of every such organization for these avowed purposes or any of them now constitutes in and of itself a violation of

the anti-trust law the moment the organization takes action looking to any of these ends.

"The mere combination of employes in a given industry in the form of an organization to secure better wages, followed by any overt act such as the demand for a higher wage or the refusal to work unless the same is conceded, is in restraint of trade and in violation of existing law. It matters not that the demands of labor are reasonable or that the grievance is a just one. That is not a factor. The controlling circumstance that the free flow of competition in the trade in human labor has been restrained by this agreement among the workmen not to sell their labor except upon terms agreed upon between them stamps the combination as a conspiracy in restraint of trade. This is true without regard to the proportion of the available labor in that industry that is represented by membership in the organization, so long as it is sufficiently substantial to be said to constitute a restriction of the competition between the workmen.

"The fact that there have been few prosecutions where the action has been taken by peaceable means and for reasons that have met public approval has no bearing on the principle involved. The same is true of the many hundreds of unlawful combinations of capital in the forms of trusts, pools, 'gentlemen's agreements,' and the like that have gone unmolested because of the ineffective, haphazard, spasmodic and unequal enforcement of the law.

"The point is that, as a result of the decisions of courts, the labor unions are today existing in violation of law and by the mere sufferance of the Department of Justice."

This is a situation which should not be tolerated. It is no longer a mooted question that organized labor properly directed, performs a

highly beneficent purpose in our economic system and is a dominating force in the conservation of human life and energy and of the future of the race.

The point brought out by Mr. Untermyer that as a result of the decisions of the courts, labor unions at the present time are existing by the mere sufferance of the Department of Justice, is because of the definition given by the courts to the Sherman anti-trust law, which it is claimed with much force is entirely in error, is indicated by the discussion in the United States Senate in 1890 when the Sherman Act was passed. That discussion showed that the intent of the act was not to include labor organizations, which had to do with the activities of workers in their combined capacity in the exercise or sale of their labor power, and which is a personal right or function as opposed to the rightful purposes and intent of the act to make it apply to transportation, etc., of finished products from one state to another and between states and foreign countries. It is this salient feature that is taken care of in the Clayton bill as passed by the House of Representatives, and which all students of the human equation hope will pass intact by the United States Senate and become law by the signature of the President.—*Granite Cutters' Journal*.

A BLESSING IN DISGUISE?

New York, Aug. 18.

The falling off in steerage passengers from abroad for the year up to last week, as compared with a year ago, was 300,069, which, according to steamship agents and contractors, means a corresponding decrease in the supply for the labor market. Should the war continue any length of time, the impression prevails that unskilled la-

bor will be at a premium for some time to come.

Already the heads of corporations employing large forces of laborers, contractors and city officials engaged in public work are worried over the effects of the European war on the labor market. It is generally conceded that immigration for a year or more will be seriously affected, working hardships on that class of laboring men in Europe who are most needed here for subway and other construction work. These men are bound to suffer, it is said, because the war will close industry, and without wages the peasants cannot save the money necessary to pay their passage to the United States.

"Ill blows the wind that profits nobody."

While the workers of Europe are engaged in needless war for the glory of their respective kings and potentates some of the workers in America will for the first time be able to quit their jobs with a reasonable assurance that another one is open for them.

Our sympathy goes out to the "worried heads" of corporations who are about to witness the novel and most unpleasant experience of seeing their cheap labor supply diminish to insignificant numbers. Really, the situation is most alarming when considered from the point of view of the smug gentlemen who have for years been the sole beneficiaries of virtually unrestricted immigration. But their trials will only be of a temporary nature. With a cessation of war in Europe the armies of ex-soldiers will find it an exceedingly difficult task to secure employment at their former occupations and hundreds of thousands will doubtless endeavor to reach these shores for a haven of rest from cruel and barbaric warfare.

To the worker in this country who is without a job, the European

war seems like a blessing in disguise—but it will not last long, for the influences which have been so successful in preventing the adoption of the literacy test and every other immigration restriction will doubtless see to it that the influx of cheap labor is renewed with even greater vigor just as soon as the war is over.—Coast Seaman.

THE IDEAL HERO

There are possibly three ways in which, in the confusion of our modern world, one can tell a hero when he sees one, says Gerald Stanley Lee. One knows a hero first by his originality. He invents a new kind and new size of man. He finishes off one sample. There he is. The next thing one notices about this man (when he is invented) is his humility. He never seems to feel—having invented himself—how original he is. The more original people think he is, and the more they try to set him one side as an exception, the more he resents it. And then, of course, the final way one knows a man as a hero is always by his courage, by his masterful way of driving through, when he meets a man, to his sense of identity with him. One always sees a hero about quietly everywhere, treating every other man as if he were a hero too. He gets so in the habit, from day to day (living with himself), of believing in human nature, that when he finds himself suddenly up against other people he cannot stop. It is not that he is deceived about the other people, though it might seem so sometimes. He merely sees further into them and further for them. Has he not invented himself? Is he not at this very moment a better kind of man than he thought he could be once? Is he not going to be a better kind tomorrow than he is now? So, quietly, he keeps on year by year and day by day, treating other peo-

ple as if they were, or were meant to be, the same kind of man that he is, until they are.—The Granite Cutters' Journal.

The greatness of a nation does not lie in its wealth and power, but in the character of its men and women. With greatness in the people all the rest will follow, as surely as when the greatness of the people wanes the rest will quickly be lost. The history of all great empires tells us this, Japan is just now repeating the lesson.

What is it most men strive for? Wealth and fame. These are prizes for little men, not for big men. They are prizes that often inflict untold misery in the winning, and are nearly always a curse to the winner. Vice and crime are fostered by luxury and idleness on the one hand, and by ignorance on the other hand. The poor are poor that the rich may be rich, and the riches and the poverty are a curse to both.

Consider all the vain pride and barbaric pomp of wealth and fashion, and all the mean envy of the weakly snobs who revere them, and would sell their withered souls to possess them. Is this decorative tomfoolery, is this apish swagger and blazoned snobbery worthy of men and women?

The powdered flunkeys, the ginger-bread coaches, the pantomime processions, the trumpery orders and fatuous titles; are they any nobler or more sensible than the paint, the tom-toms and the Brummagem jewels of darkest Africa?

And the cost! We are too prone to reckon cost in cash. We are too prone to forget that cash is but a symbol of things more precious. We bear too tamely all the bowing and kotowing, all the fiddling and fifing, all the starring and gartering, and befeathering and begemming, all the gambling and racing,

the saluting and fanfaring, the marching, and counter-marching, all the raking in of dividends, and building up of mansions, all the sweating and rack-renting, all the heartless vanity, and brainless luxury, and gilded vice; we should think of them more sternly did we count up what they cost in men and women and children, what they cost in brawn and brain, and honor and love, what they cost in human souls—what they cost in bottom dogs.—From Robert Blatchford's "Not Guilty."

THE CHILDREN

I'm very fond of roses, and I'm very fond
of trees,
And I know that there is gladness in the
humming of the bees,
And the wondrous works of nature that
abound on every hand
Have a lot of comfort in them for the
souls that understand;
But beyond a doubt or question, few of
us would ever smile
If there were no little children—they
make everything worth while.
It's the babies, pink and rosy, with their
chubby little arms
Stretching out to weary fathers, that
make up for life's alarms;
It's the smiling, bright-eyed toddlers
with their trusting faith in men
That give fathers who have fallen
strength to rise and try again,
It's the little ones—God bless them—
that give joy to every mile
That we tramp along the highway and
make our care worth while.
We could stand a world that never heard
the sound of humming bees.
Men have laughed out in the desert
where there are no shading trees,
And a world forlorn of roses men could
bravely wander through,
But a world without the children would
be desolate and blue,
And no man would care to struggle if
there were no baby's smile
Waiting somewhere to repay him and
make everything worth while.

—E. A. Guest.

EDITORIAL

(By Daniel J. Tobin.)

THE International Typographical Union at its convention recently held in Providence, R. I., listened to a most brilliant address made by former general president, James M. Lynch, who is now commissioner of labor of the State of New York. The printers of America now realize the value of a man such as Former President Lynch. The convention gave him a most enthusiastic reception. It seemed to see, from the brilliancy of his address and the splendid character of the individual himself, what he might have continued to do had he remained at the head of the International Typographical Union. During the thirteen years that he was general president, there was no man on the American continent who had a more bitter or more spiteful opposition than Mr. Lynch. During the last few months this opposition has entirely vanished and the bitterness has been changed to regret for having lost him, and as a token of the esteem in which the printers of America regard him, the convention unanimously voted to present him with a check for \$10,000.00 for services rendered the International Union while at its head and for which it believed he was not duly compensated. The check was drawn on the same evening and given to Mr. Lynch by Secretary-Treasurer John Hays.

Our readers will perhaps be interested in knowing that C. P. Shea, formerly General President of the International Union, has been liberated or paroled from the Auburn State Prison of New York, where he was serving a sentence of from five to twenty-five years. He is employed by a contractor in the city of Auburn, and while he is only on parole he has practically been set at liberty. He must, however, remain in the State for one year unless he secures permission to leave.

ISUPPOSE if we did not write something about the war we would not be doing the same as all other writers. Today every one who writes, or has charge of a publication or magazine of any kind is filling it up with war news. Although undoubtedly our members are sick of the newspapers with their continual war news and would be as well pleased if no reference were made to it in our Journal, at the same time, owing to the position in which it places our people—the working class—it is impossible to pass over the situation without referring to the conditions now existing in this country and in Europe. Looking at the matter from the standpoint of civilized human beings, the first thing that strikes our mind is this: that the human race is no more civilized today than it was five thousand years ago. If there is any weight to be placed on the reports of the press which we are receiving daily, the most atrocious butcheries that can be imagined are being perpetrated now in the countries where war prevails. Far more disgusting and distressing spectacles present themselves than were ever imagined in the days of Caesar, nor could they hardly be duplicated by Nero in his destruction of Rome. The other day we read a

message in the paper where five thousand bodies were being burned up which were lying in trenches, as a result of one of the engagements in a certain country.

Perhaps it may be more sanitary to burn the bodies, but it certainly is brutalizing to think of such a condition. Man is no more civilized or advanced than he ever was. In prehistoric ages the human race slaughtered each other and they are doing the same thing today. Those who are the leaders in the world of thought and in the political world are the first to rush into the slaughter, or the last to agree to any kind of conciliation. The more highly educated men are, the more destructive they become. The only difference between the educated human of today and the savages of old, is, that the man of today, through his trickery, covers up his crimes in many instances. War is on and hundreds of thousands of men, women and children will offer up their lives to the Mammon of war as a sacrifice, before it is ended. Those who are not taken away by the bullet or shell will be destroyed by poverty, pestilence and famine. Famine is bound to result if the war continues, and famine brings disease which is almost unmentionable. In all the history of the ages never were there so many human beings involved before. It reminds one of the prophesy of old, that in time the human race would exterminate itself and as a result of the general destruction brought on by war and pestilence, it looks very much as though we were on the eve of this frightful occasion. Our country at the present time is not involved directly, but at any moment the agitators are liable to frame some excuse for pulling us into the conflict. We are, however, engaged in war economically and financially. Already at our doors starvation prices prevail on the actual necessities of life. The things that are used from day to day in our homes are getting beyond our reach as far as prices are concerned. No longer can the working man purchase food of any kind at anything near reasonable prices. Then also there is a slackness existing throughout the country in industries of all kinds. There is nothing going over or coming back across the water. The seaport cities on the Atlantic coast are suffering considerably at the present time. Industries throughout the nation will be forced to the wall within the next six months if this condition continues. It is an industrial war in this country. It is almost as bad as the war existing in Europe, and it is hard to say where it is going to end. Any way, from any angle it is a fearful condition of affairs. It is too serious to pass over lightly and our members should realize, if possible, the dangers that surround them; the necessity of being economical in their homes and making every dollar count; also the necessity of remaining at their employment during this fearful period, and under no condition bring about anything that would cause a stoppage of work. There seems to be no light in the horizon indicating that either arbitration or conciliation might be brought into use to settle this matter. There seems to be no encouragement from any side that it might be stopped. The greatest men of the nation have given up hope of a settlement of this question until some of the countries of Europe have been torn asunder and until rivers of blood are made to flow where green pastures should prevail and industries be in a flourishing condition. There is no use to discuss in this issue who is to blame for the war. It would not be fair, and we will only say that we think that all of the leaders of the different governments are to blame, because in this age of civilization, they should settle their difficulties by arbitration.

tion rather than place the entire world in the position it is today. There is but one hope left and that is, that perhaps this war, whoever lives to see its end, might be the means of destroying the conditions that are responsible for the war and establishing a tribunal composed of working people, especially as it is the blood of the working people that is offered in the war, in which tribunal all questions between nations in the future must and will be settled without having recourse to arms.

The members of Local No. 735, in the employ of the Globe Rendering Co. of Chicago, have been on strike for several weeks past, because of the fact that the said Globe Rendering Company refused to comply with the conditions embodied in the agreement with our local union. The members are supported by our International Union. At the present time they have all obtained employment elsewhere with the exception of four men, and the union expects that these four men will obtain something to do or other employment in a very short time. We hope and trust that our brothers in Chicago will render the local union every assistance possible and that the teams and rigs of the Globe Rendering Company will be considered non-union until further notice is given.

OUR membership will be glad to learn of the success of the former business agent and secretary-treasurer of the lumber teamsters' local of Boston, Peter J. Donaghue. Many of the members still in our organization will remember him as a delegate to the Chicago and Philadelphia conventions of the International Brotherhood. In Chicago he was elected as a delegate to the Minneapolis convention of the American Federation of Labor to represent our International Union. For years he struggled and worked for the lumber teamsters and the teamsters generally in Boston. During the day he worked for the organization and at night went to school, and after four or five years of hard grinding he was admitted to the Massachusetts bar. He acted as business agent for a short time after being admitted. He defended and had charge practically of the entire law business of Local No. 25 during the strike in 1907. After a while, however, he took an honorable withdrawal card from his local union and entered in the law business exclusively, locating his office in the Tremont building in Boston. He is today doing a most successful law business. His practice is not confined entirely to the labor unions and their friends, as he has a good many good clients outside of the movement. He is, however, the champion of the working people and proved this beyond the question of a doubt while serving in the Massachusetts legislature in 1913. His work during that session of the legislature was indeed a credit to himself and practical and beneficial to the working people of Massachusetts. His only boy this year finished his education in Harvard university, accomplishing the five years' course in four years. He is not attending the university this year, as he has finished, but will graduate with high honors with his class next year. Peter is indeed a credit and an honor to himself and his family and our organization is honestly proud that at one time he held membership within its folds. We wish him continued success and prosperity.

HERE is always a chance for the man who has any intention of doing something to help his organization. There is no man so small that he can not do something. It is not the fellow who has the most to say, although we favor an open expression of opinion, who does the greatest good all the time in the organization. The man who silently works with the word of encouragement to his fellow workman in the barn or garage; the man who helps his brother in the many different ways he can render assistance; the man who speaks the kindly word in regard to the trade union movement; the man who defends the officers of his local union when they have no chance to defend themselves, this is the man who does the real work that counts for the local union, always understanding, of course, that this individual will attend his meetings and help by his influence to show that he is deeply interested. The greatest trouble in our unions is that during times of peace we take very little interest. We need a strike, or a threatened strike, or a new wage scale, or the election of officers to encourage us to go to the meetings. This is entirely wrong. Members should go to the meetings whether there is any excitement on or not. The meeting can be made a gathering which will have a tendency toward educating our membership if each man will do his share. Local unions ought always to be doing something toward keeping the interest of the individual member alive. There is today great need of education. It is because we do not understand one another that we have so much discontent prevailing and sometimes much bitterness exists between so-called trade unionists. I have often found a more bitter feeling existing between two trade unionists, members of the same local union, than between either one of them and the non-union man on the outside. This is not right and should be prevented if possible, and the only cause for its existence is want of education. It is no cause for enmity to have the other fellow disagree with your opinion. We are entitled to our opinions and to the expression of same provided such expressions are made in a gentlemanly and legal manner. Let it therefore be the aim of our officials and our local unions in the labor movement to help along this line and endeavor to establish the proper spirit of brotherhood that does not seem to exist in many places.

Local No. 379, Excavating Teamsters of Boston, were forced to pull out their men on strike in a certain barn within the last month. Business Agent and Secretary-Treasurer, Harry Jennings, was, however, successful in bringing about an agreement in three or four days. The men are all back at work and harmony prevails. He was assisted considerably by the other local union officials and by the officers of the cement workers.

The independent movement started recently in Jersey City and incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey, has been refused the injunction applied for against our International Union, to restrain us from revoking the charter of the Joint Council of Hudson county. The general office has issued a new charter to the Joint Council, which has been reorganized, and several meetings have been held under the auspices of the Joint Council, presided over by Vice-President Cashal, with the representatives of the local unions that had withdrawn, and we are pleased to report that

these local unions have decided to return to the International and pay all of their back tax and eliminate from their organizations certain individuals who were responsible for the establishment of the independent movement. This is indeed a clean-cut victory and we rejoice at the return of those organizations once more to the fold. We are also pleased to report that Local No. 641 and all of the other local unions in Jersey City are in good standing with the International organization.

If the war has done nothing else, it has stopped the flood of immigration coming to this country. They say that "It is an ill wind that does not blow good for some one." This is true of the terrible condition brought about as a result of the war. It has stopped the flood of immigration coming to this country and undoubtedly it will be a great many years before we will again have the number of immigrants coming that we had previous to the war, as the country over there will be in such a deplorable condition after the war is over that it will take years for those who live to put the several countries back into a normal condition and try to establish the same conditions that existed before the war broke out. Everything now is in a state of destruction.

PAID IN FULL

(By Rudyard Kipling.)

We have fed you all for a thousand years
and you hail us yet unfed.

There is not a dollar of all your wealth
but marks the workers' dead.

We have yielded our best to give you
rest; you lie on crimson wool.

If blood be the price of all your wealth,
good God, we have paid in full.

There is not a mine blown skyward now
but we are buried for you,

There is not a wreck drifts shore-ward
now but we are its ghastly crew.

Go reckon our dead by the forges red,
and factories where we spin;

If blood be the price of your boasted
wealth, good God, we have paid
it in.

We have fed you all for a thousand years,
but that was our doom, you know;

From the time you chained us in the
fields, to the strike of a week ago,

You have eaten our lives, our babies and
wives, but that was your legal
share;

But if blood be the price of your legal
wealth, good God, we have bought
it fair.

CORRESPONDENCE



PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—An old saying is that everything comes to those who wait. I am pleased to state to the membership of our International that the local I have the honor to represent, after a strike of ten months against the first taxi-cab company in Philadelphia, known as the Bergdoll Company, the latter closed its doors. And pasted on the door is the notice, "Sheriff's sale." What brought this about was that when our agreements were signed by other companies in this line of business, Mr. Bergdoll refused to meet with his men. This was on November 3, 1913. Since that date he has tried to operate his company with strike-breakers, with the result as above, "Sheriff's sale." This company was the first company in the taxi-cab business and one of the best places for our members to work in. To verify this it is gratifying to us to know that even the superintendent of the Bergdoll company, Mr. Charles Smith, who had a contract with the company for five years, which had not yet expired, broke said contract rather than remain with the company and operate the service with strike-breakers. I am not writing this article because I glory in the downfall and disruption of this company—far from it. I would rather see it a healthy business concern, so that our members would be working there under union conditions, but Mr. Bergdoll would not listen to organized labor and would not meet his employees, therefore his mistake was his loss and not ours. It makes me think

of the word often repeated at the present time—"War—What For?" So it is with the unfair employer, who would rather lose all than talk peace terms with his men, who make it possible for the employer to live in peace and enjoy all the luxuries of this world. The men employed in the taxi-cab business must face the rain and snow so as to make it possible for their employers to run a successful business. In our city, I am pleased to say, we have now all fair employers and working in harmony with each other, likewise the members of our union are loyal to the men who have been out on strike the past ten months against the Bergdoll company, paying them the same amount of money as the men received working at the craft. Some of you who read this will say, "How do you do it?" That is easy when you have learned the true principles of organized labor, that an injury to one is an injury to all. So when our members saw that Mr. Bergdoll, with all his money, was going to fight our union to a finish, the boys said, "Go to it; don't mind the cost, as victory is cheap at any price."

Our agreement expires November 1, 1914, with all the taxi-cab companies in Philadelphia, and as the American Federation of Labor convention will convene in Philadelphia the second Tuesday in November, I am convinced that we will have our agreements signed and all our members working under union conditions; when the delegates representing our International come to Philadelphia they will be met at the railroad station

by our members wearing the monthly button of Local 477.

I take this opportunity through the Journal to congratulate our members in Seattle, Wash., on the magnificent struggle for union conditions in that city, as I have been watching their fight, the same as our own fight, for the reason that we started together in the struggle, and I was anxious to see who would win out first.

With best wishes to all the members of our International, and trusting that the membership of our organization will be able to keep the conditions now existing in the trades union movement and at all times listen to the advice of our International President, Brother Tobin and our organization will go on in the successful stride that it has done under his wise administration. Fraternally yours,

ALEX. MAGUIRE,
Business Representative, Local
477, Taxi-Cab Operators.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—The European war, with all its horrors of slaughter and maimed and wounded, coupled with the mother's sorrow for her son, and the wife's bereavement for the husband and provider, brings home vividly to the trade unionist the terrible crime of monarchy and we as American citizens and union men should always use the slogan, "America first" and the land of our birth afterward.

Reports of 20,000 longshoremen out of work in New York City, and a corresponding number of teamsters in all of our large industrial centers, through the stoppage of shipping on account of the war, makes it imperative that the trade unionists, through their Internationals and the A. F. of L., should exert their utmost influence on our

Senate and Congress in favor of American owned merchant marine, so our ships can fly the stars and stripes and our commerce and merchandise not be diverted and interfered with because of some fight between the crowned heads of Europe.

Some classes of business will undoubtedly temporarily receive a check in many directions while of others we have reports of increased activity, but in spite of the bitterness of war, many differences will be settled; forms of discontent will disappear, and men's better impulses are all ready beginning to rise and will be established upon a higher plane when passion and greed finally cools.

Happily, America is out of the struggle. We may and have felt the consequences in temporary business confusion, and it must not be overlooked that there are grave questions ahead which will call for wisdom and caution upon our legislators, business interests and labor union leaders.

But ultimately the United States will benefit materially, and it is to be hoped morally by this unprecedented and uncalled-for cataclysm.

It behooves every officer of our locals to use his influence on behalf of conservatism during this trying crisis and to congratulate himself and members upon the fact of being a United States citizen, and a voter in our glorious, peaceful republic guarded by the star-spangled banner.

With best wishes,
Fraternally,
M. A. ASHTON.

JOLIET, ILL.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Unionism should take an entirely different attitude toward industrial

conditions. It should reason as follows:

Society is divided into two classes—those who own the means of work but perform no productive labor, and those who do not own the means of work, but who alone carry on production.

Under this form of ownership the relation of the worker to the owners of the means of work is that of a merchandise. The merchandise that he has for sale is his labor power. This labor power is subject to the same economic laws that govern all merchandise: If it is plentiful it will be cheap; if it is scarce it will be dear. The owner of the means of work, or capitalists, being buyers of labor, it is to their interest to buy it as cheaply as possible; the workers, being sellers of their labor power, it is to their interest to sell it at as high a price (wage) as possible.

The buyers of labor-power are the only buyers of merchandise who have the ability to increase the volume of that which they desire to buy. They can increase the number of idle workers (idle labor power) by the introduction of machinery, by the "speeding up" of the workers, by offering bonuses, or by the piece system; by using women and children in competition with men, by the co-operative form of production, by immigration and in many other ways.

The relation of the workers to the capitalists being that of sellers of a commodity (labor power), the interests of the two classes can not be identical; there is a constant conflict between the two over a division of that which labor alone produces. As the wages of the workers come from the product of their own labor their struggle for a higher price (wages) for their commodity (labor power) is nothing but a struggle for a greater

share of the product of their own labor.

This struggle can be ended only by the workers organizing industrially and politically for the purpose of taking possession of all collectively operated means of producing wealth. With this goal ever in sight, a demand for higher wages and shorter hours of labor would be merely incidental to the main end.

Unless the workers recognize this fact and strive to bring this condition about, they need not expect that a mere change of officials, whether they be the officers of a union, a city, a county, a state or the nation, will make any material change in their condition. Changing officials can be of benefit only when the change is the result of a conscious act on the part of the workers, made for the purpose of placing the administration of political affairs in their hands, and when it is realized that such change is only one of the steps necessary to securing industrial freedom.

The industry must be the unit of organization. This would permit all the workers in any industry to quit work at the same time, if it became necessary to strike in order to enforce their demands. For instance, if a strike takes place in the teaming and motor car industry it is essential to completely stop distribution if the drivers are to succeed, therefore, united action on the part of the workers in the transportation industries is absolutely necessary to accomplish this purpose.

As the goal of the working class is the taking possession of all collectively operated industries the union labor movement has many problems to solve which no other organization can solve for it. The development of industries will make plain the future relation of

the workers to the industries and to each other.

Any one who gives even the slightest thought to the condition today confronting the working class can not fail to notice the lowly position which it occupies.

Even when regularly employed the majority of the working class merely exists; uncertainty of securing even the necessities of life is always present.

When on strike for better conditions or a slightly increased share of the product of our own labor, we, the really useful element in society, are immediately assumed by our lords and masters to be a disorderly and unlawful mob. We hold that the present deplorable condition of the working class is not due to natural causes, but is man-made, and can, by intelligent action, be remedied any time we so desire.

WM. LE MAY,
Member of Local Union No. 179,
Joliet, Ill.



The above is a picture of a young man whose name is Clarence Dodge, and who was a member of our local union at Wheaton, Ill.—No. 381. He has been missing from his home since last November

and his parents are almost heart-broken, and by special request of the local we publish this picture, hoping that it may bring some account of him, or some relief to his aged mother. If any of our members throughout the country know of his whereabouts, kindly communicate with Mr. C. M. Dodge, Box 676, Glen Ellyn, Ill.

Character is property. It is the noblest of possessions. It is an estate in the general good-will and respect of men; and they who invest in it—though they may not become rich in this world's goods—will find their reward in esteem and reputation fairly and honorably won. And it is right that in life good qualities should tell—that industry, virtue and goodness should rank the highest, and that the really best men should be foremost. Simple honesty of purpose in a man goes a long way in life, if founded on a just estimate of himself and a steady obedience to the rule he knows and feels to be right. It holds a man straight, gives him strength and sustenance, and forms a mainspring of vigorous action. "No man," once said Sir Benjamin Rudyard, "is bound to be rich or great—no, nor to be wise; but every man is bound to be honest." But the purpose, besides being honest, must be inspired by sound principles, and pursued with undeviating adherence to truth, integrity and uprightness. Without principles, a man is like a ship without rudder or compass, left to drift hither and thither with every wind that blows. He is as one without law, or rule, or order, or government. "Moral principles," says Hume, "are social and universal. They form, in a manner, the party of humankind against vice and disorder, its common enemy."—Samuel Smiles.

MISCELLANY



THE STRENGTH OF UNIONS

Those who carefully scan the field of trade unions must become convinced that there are great differences in the power and influence wielded by them. Some organizations with great natural advantages operating in their favor are weak and unimportant, while others with great natural barriers hindering their progress are strong and influential in their dealing with employers.

The person who will take the trouble to search out the cause for this condition of affairs will generally find back of the weak unions a lack of willingness on the part of the membership to bear the necessary burdens of organization. The very fact that they are organized is evidence beyond dispute that they are willing to share in the benefits to be derived therefrom.

The world is full of people willing to accept anything that comes without effort on their part, but those willing to pay the price of progress and improvement are all too scarce, and in this regard the trade union movement is no exception to the general rule. The movement does not suddenly and entirely change the course of nature, though it does have a tendency to curb greed and stimulate unselfishness among its membership.

The working man who joins a union must bring himself to a realization that if he gets anything he must pay the price for it. While union men quite generally are willing to help their brothers in dis-

tress, the organization which depends upon such help instead of fortifying itself through self-help, must of necessity meet with many reverses and disappointments, because no man will guard the other fellow's interests as vigilantly and carefully as his own. It is because too many unions depend upon other unions for financial assistance in the hour of trouble that we are compelled to gaze upon so many sorry spectacles in the trade union movement.

The day of successful sponging in the labor movement is rapidly passing away. More and more is the trade unionist coming to realize that there is but little use in trying to help the fellow who will do nothing to help himself. The organization which fails to provide the means for sustaining a short strike, and which must call upon the labor movement for aid right in the beginning, starts with a tremendous handicap, and in the natural course of events must suffer as a consequence.

Another thing the labor movement has learned through experience is that the organization which is unmindful of its financial unpreparedness for trouble is generally just as careless in its efforts to avoid strikes, and recklessly plunges into them with a blind disregard of the possibilities for success. On the other hand the union which is thoughtful enough to provide in advance for such occasions is usually cautious in its dealings with employers, and is able to con-

vince the stubborn manager that if trouble comes the union is in a position to prosecute the strike with vigor and to a successful conclusion. Employers are not all fools and it does not take them a lifetime to determine what manner of union they are dealing with. When doing business with the careful, cautious and forward-looking union they are not quick to provoke a controversy. Thus doubly is the union protected which is willing to bear the burdens incident to the accomplishment of the purposes of the trade union movement.

In calling attention to the absolute necessity of those who desire strong unions paying the price such unions cost, it is not the purpose to encourage the prodigal expenditure of money. Rather do we believe that those who are thoughtful enough to know that if they dance they must pay the fiddler will also be shrewd enough to insist in the expenditure of funds there shall be a reasonable adherence to the rules of thrift. And by thrift we do not mean niggardliness. There should be wisdom back of every expenditure and profligate dissipation of funds should be religiously prevented.

In line with this same policy spasmodic efforts of short duration, which accomplish nothing except the waste of the resources of organizations, should be discouraged in favor of careful and systematic campaigns for improvement in industrial conditions.

The fellow who desires to reconstruct the world in the twinkling of an eye may have a place in the trade union movement, but the organization that follows his advice is generally left to wreck upon the plainly charted reefs that the patient and more sensible trade union pilots avoid.

The trade union movement is no field for the gambler, the dare-devil who is willing to risk all upon a single turn of the cards. There is so much involved in it and so much depends upon its success or failure that only sensible and careful men are fit to guide its destinies in order that it may be a useful instrument in reaching the goal of better things for the toiler and those dependent upon him.

The differences pointed out here are just those that distinguished the weak from the strong unions. They are the barriers that stand mutely between success at the brow of the hill of achievement and failure at its foot.

Wisdom, directing energy, succeeds; foolishness, guiding weakness, fails.

Never in the history of the American Federation of Labor was the employing class so strongly organized as it is at this time. Never was the system of espionage so thoroughly entrenched as at this time. Never was the American Federation of Labor so feared as at this time. Never was the pressure brought to bear on the officials of organized labor so great as at this time. Not only does evidence prove this, but the admission of the employers themselves substantiate it. This being the fact, organized labor as well as the unorganized should awaken to the necessity of emigration of the unorganized. It is essential that you, whether you be a union member or not, strive for the upbuilding of the American Federation of Labor, since this is the greatest gathering of the working class in this country today designed for the uplift of the producer—planned to bring all of the workers together into a great comprehensive body for industrial improvement.—Carpenters' Trade Journal.

The marching hosts of trade unionists on Labor Day is sufficient proof, if any further proof is necessary, of the strength of the labor unions of the country. But not alone in numbers do men count, but the quality of the individuals who comprise the membership.

Each man should do his share. Never mind whether or not the other fellow is doing his duty. Do yours first, and then try to get the other fellow to follow your example. We can all see the faults of others, but none of us can see our own little shortcomings.

There is nothing so encouraging as the manner in which the business of the trade unions is being conducted compared with what existed a few years ago. In many of the International Unions the strictest economy has been practiced and the greatest efficiency is being demanded by the membership in the men who lead in the organization. Good-fellowship is no longer a necessary quality. Truthfulness and honesty, combined with ability, are the qualifications that are today needed and demanded in the labor movement.

Our membership is still on the increase but not so fast as it was a short time ago, owing to the general depression in business throughout the country, arising from many causes. We are, however, holding our own against great odds. We have some small strikes on, but in a majority of the cases, agreements have been negotiated and strikes have been settled. We hope that this condition will continue, at least, until the country emerges from its present unsettled state.

Rome conquered the world by using one nation to subject another. "Divide and rule" was the maxim at that time and this is as true today as ever in history. The capitalist and employer recognizes this and makes the most of the opportunity when it offers to keep the workers fighting among themselves, knowing that organized labor is more easily broken from within than from without. This should also be understood by union members, just as well as it is by others, and every effort made to prevent internal dissension, which invariably tends to disruption. Every person who encourages internal strife is a foe to the organization of the working class and, knowingly or unknowingly, assisting the employer to make the union less effective. Those who have the interests of the union at heart will do all in their power to increase the effectiveness of organized effort of the working men and women and to prevent disruption through division.—Tacoma Labor Advocate.

Employers in this country are being assessed 50 cents for each person they employ by the "Stop, Look, Listen League" to fight the proposed eight-hour initiative measure. The cry for financial help is accompanied by the prediction that the passage of an eight-hour law "will ruin our industries."

"Gifts of ill-gotten wealth should be cast into the teeth of the giver until he gives evidence of repentance and restitution," declared Edward A. Ross, professor of sociology in the University of Wisconsin, in an address in this city. "Such gifts cost society more than they are worth," he added. "The real fight to uplift humanity centers around the condition and the pay of labor, not upon reliance on private philanthropy."

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